# THE HAZEL GREEN HERALD.

SPENCER COOPER, Owner and Editor.

THE HERALD OF A NOISY WORLD, WITH NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

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VOLUME I.

HAZEL GREEN, WOLFE COUNTY, KY.. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1885.

NUMBER 30.

### HAZEL GREEN HERALD

Is the only paper published in Woife County, and circuistes largely in the counties of Law-rence, Wolfe, Morgan, Powell, Menifee, Ma-gottin, Breathitt, Elliott, Estill, Floyd, Perry, Pike and Knott, the latter eleven being with-out a newspaper of any kind. THE HERALD is, therefore is, therefore,
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ands in the market, and the charges are rea sonable. Special inducements to Commercial

# IN THE OLD RELIABLE

OF HARTPORD, CONN.,

Which Deals in Reliable Indemnity, Not Cheap Insurance.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST. CASE CAPITAL.

H. C. HERNDON, AGENT,

IN AN OLD GARDEN. Three giant fir-trees reach their arms

To shade this quiet garden plot, And here and there a fragrant knot

Of roses tempts the buzzing swarms. Amid a host of allen weeds Spring faces of familiar blooms Which, breathing stories in perfumes, em ghosts of some forgotten seeds.

The creeping vine, its tendrils round The crooked rows of untrimmed box, Forsaken now, methinks it knocks Fo gain admittance to the ground.

Ali, all is waste and desolate-The blowing firs are full of grief, The blue-bird hidden by a leaf Sings sorrowfully to his mate.

The scattered flowers alone are gay; Their fragrance fills the gentle wind, And I, grown drowsy, dream and find The long forgotten yesterday.

-F. D. Sherman, in Youth's Companion.

A GREAT AERONAUT.

An Aerial Voyage Across the English Channel in 1785.

The Famous Feat Performed by Dr. Jeffries, a Bostonian-His Reception in France-French Society as It Was a Century Ago.

The ballooning festival held at Guienne recently, was in honor of Jean them, "though she was dressing at her Pierre Blanchard and Dr. John Je fires toilet, I ke a Venus in white muslin. who, on 'the 7th of January, 1785, and surrounded by five ladies all in crossed the English Channel in a bal- white, who were attiring her-a most loon. In the January number of the engaging, lovely, affable woman."
On the 13th Dr. Jeffries was Magazine of American History Dr. B. Joy Jeffries, of Boston, a descendant of "I am glad to see you, sir." He was Dr. Jeffries, presents an interesting ac-

count of this event: It is not generally known that Dr. a grand presentation in honor of Dr. Jeffries was an American who was born in Boston in 1744. He was a graduate of Harvard University, and commenced practice in 1766. Desirous of further Benjamin Franklin wrote Dr. Jeffries a the brain to supply the drain. improvement, Dr. Jeffries went to Engiand, studied in Scotland, and took a med cal degree from the University of Aberdeen in 1769. Coming back to Boston, he was quite successful in h s call ng. Jeffries was a royalist and s ded with the English. When Boston was evacuated he went to Halifax, and going to England again in 1779 entered the English service as a Surgeon-Major and accompanied the Brit sh troops to Savannah and Charleston. Returning to England, he exercised his profession ir London w th great success. It was about this time that Jeffries became interested in aerostation, in connection with Sir Joseph Banks and Dr. Biagden, the secretary of the Royal Society. To Dr. Jeffries may be given the credit of having been the first to study the condition of the atmosphere at high elevat ons and to have thrown some new light "on the theory of winds in

general. In England, in the year 1784, Blanchard, a Frenchman, who was a professional æronaut, had made several ascents. On the 30th of November of that year Jeffries paid Blanchard one hundred guineas for a seat in his baloon, which, mounting from the Rhedarium in London, landed safely somewhere in Kent. Not satisfied with this first trip, Dr. Jeffries determined on another, and he seems to have borne the whole expense of this second excursion. The object was to cross the channel. Aerostation was an expens ve amusement a century ago. The cost of this trip, defraved by Dr. Jeffries, amounted to £700.

Dr. Jeffries, who was a very methodical man, kept careful notes of this trip across the channel, which notes have ta l all the honors accorded him.

been preserved. This diary is not only of great interest, but curious, from the fact that in it Dr. Jeffries gives in de-At six o'clock on the morning of January 7th, 1785, Blanchard entered the doctor's room in an inn at Dover and announced that the wind was favorable. Pilots were consulted, who gave no decided op nion as to the strength or direction of the wind. At eleven o'clock a. m. a small Montgol- again." fier balloon was let off, which took the right course, and at midday another small balloon was sent off, which went toward the French coast. Half an hour afterward, the Blanchard balloon being ready, the basket was attached to Fayets" very "affable," and meets a it, and at exactly 1:15 the ascent from | very genteel American lady from Philathe cliff near Dover was made. The delphia, Mrs. Bingham, and also Paul ballast consisted of three sacks of sand of ten pounds each; books, thirty-four pounds; sundries nineteen pounds. Paris in his chariot. Bianchard weighed 146 pounds and Dr. Jestries 128 pounds. The ascent the close of the next month Dr. Jestries brain would adapt itself to the new condi-JOHN H. PIERATT, Proprietor. was easily made, the balloon kept it up, going everywhere, enterwas fully extended, and a favor- tained by the best people, when, on able wind carred it channel-ward. when at 2:30 the voyagers found themselves falling. Ballast was thrown city is presented to him, and on the 2d overboard, but the balloon declined of March a grand dinner is given rs ng. and the height of the balloon him. Next day he visits the exact spot from the water of the channel at one on the cliff where the ascent was made, t me was not more than 120 yards. and he writes: "The recollection of it There seems to have been some story

extant that in case the balloon, with its two travelers, was found incapable of sustaining the double weight. the plucky Boston an had agreed to l ghten the balloon by jumping into the sea, but Dr. Jeffries does not mention anything about this in his diary. Certainly both Blanchard and Jeffries were prepared for emergencies, for been made in aerostation. The famous both of them put on the r cork-jackets. having previously taken off pretty much all the r clothing. "I threw going over all the old ground, but away my coat; then Mr. Blanchard his there is no advance. How to fly is new coat and long trousers." The still the great unsolved problem. Reballoon now rose, and soon a view of cently there have been statements France was had. At three o'clock made that for a short flight direction the aerostat had passed midway be- has been given to a balloon, but these tween Cape Blanc Nez and Calais. To assert ons seem to be vague, and, as lighten the balloon almost everything the experiments have not been rehal been thrown overboard, and the anchors were gone. With a rope and some wood Blanchard hoped to arrest the progress of the balloon on the land. A very ingen ous method w th bladders was devised by Dr. Jeffres to break the shock of the de-

Kinstey, of Hudson, N. Y., whose farm Just over a forest near Calais the of 300 acres is entirely set to apples. cork-jackets and bladders were thrown pears and cherries. The orchard conoverboard as Dr. Jeffries caught hold sists of about 33,000 trees. Most of of the topmost branch of a tree. The the fruit is shipped to Europe. - N. Y. valve was opened and luckily, there being an opening in the wood, the Time Tried and Fire Tested. balloon settled down quite comfortabiy on terra firma. After a half an cons and the Melrose Club, the other boar some horsemen found the aero- day, the cry of a baby was heard in the nauts, and then the first crossing of midst of a ull. The umpire raised a the channel by means of a balloon laugh by singing out: "One bawl!"was announced to an admiring world. Lowell Courier.

A NEW CURE.

Setting off in a post-chaise with six

horses, Dr. Jeffries by invitation visit-

ed the chateau of M. le Vicomte Desan-

"by a young lady singing stanzas in honor of our enerprise." At one o'clock that night Calais was reached.

the gates having been opened by order

of the commandant. At once Dr. Jef-

fries paid his respects to the command-

ant, and 'his lady, in bed in a pavilion

tent in his room, received us most courteously." Next day—the 8th of

Blanchard and Jeffries, when Blanch-

ard was presented with the freedom of

the city in a gold box, "repeated apol-

ogies expressing their wish to do the

On the 11th of the month Dr. Jeffries

went to Paris, where he called on Pil-

atre de Rozier, one of the earliest of

the aeronauts, who some years after

was killed by the burning of his bal-

loon. While at dinner "a number of

French dames entered the apartment

and embraced us again and again, and

chanted some verses honorary to our

aerial voyage." Then came junket-

ings without number. On the 12th

Jeffries and Blanchard went to Ver-

sailles and paid their respects to the

King. Mme. de Polignac was visited,

and the Duchess deigned to receive

presented to the King, who said to him:

dressed in black velvet, with a cordon

blue star, etc. On the 14th there was

Jeffries given "by the gents, wits and

men of learning." and on the entrance

of Blanchard and Jeffries there were

the Societe, Rue Coqueron, Hotel

d'Orleans, "where I was received by

universal and continuous shouts and

claps of applause, embraced, and com-

ladies and gentlemen in Paris." The

simplicite de cœur, told me she was

eighteen, had married at fifteen, had an

infant, etc.; took affectionate leave of

me and engaged me to come and see

her." On the 19th the Boston Doctor

goes to the Comedie Francaise and sees

"the comedy of 'Figaro' (by M. Beau-

marchais), a most witty, poignant com-

position, and supported to the life. M.

compliments." On the 23d of this

teur and Mons'r Franklin." Here Jef-

fries meets "the celebrated and brave

Commodore Paul Jones, from whom Ire-

ceived many compliments on my enter-

them much more than me." "Le

out his name and clap their hands. It

the fascinations of the women. He

still writes about Mme. de Talairac,

but eulogizes Mmes. Morrell and du

Villars, "both of them so lovely, en-

from ballooning, from Dr. Jeffries'

diary the reader gets a capital idea of

Paris a century ago. It is the careme

now. "The streets of the city and fau-

bourg full of masques and all ranks

and sorts. Am glad this is the last

day of the carnival; on the morrow

they must to their several vocations

invites Jeffries to dine with "the Mar-

chioness and Marquis de Fayet [sic.

Mr. Adams, Lord Montmorris, etc.

At the dinner Jeffries finds the "La

Jones, and the Captain of the Bonne

From the 8th of January to almost

the 27th of February, he returned to

Dover. At Dover the freedom of the

was awfully grand and majest c, and

my heart filled, I hope, with sincere

and grateful acknowledgments to the

kind protections of that day. Oh!

gracious Father, may I be influenced

Since Blanchard and Jeffries crossed

the channel in a balloon it is safe to

say that little, if any, progress has

"Aeronautical Society," of London, is-

sues from time to time its reports,

peated, it is safe to believe that they

Blanchard and Jeffries were brave

-One of the most extensive orchards

men, and, strange to say, both of

in this country is that of Robert Me-

-During a game between the Bea-

were not successful.

them ded in their beds.

by it as I ought through life."

leave from the Court."

drouin, and was saluted in the hall The Cause and the Prevention of Seasickness.

> A Scientific Discovery and the Remedies Suggested Thereby-Hint for Steam. ship Companies, with Suitable Illustrations.

An eminent physician has finally discov-January—a dinner was offered to ered the cause of seasicknes. Of course little Rose an orphan at the age of seven. going to sea is the original cause of sea- The parsonage had to be given up, and the nausea, headache and prostration which constitutes seasickness is a lack of blood same for me. but could not without in the brain. Nature, not foreseeing that when a person is subjected for the first time to the motion of a vessel at sea, the blood, in accordance with the law of gravitation, is drawn from the brain, and there being no valves to retain it, the heart finds



repeated shouts and clappings of hands. | difficulty in pumping enough blood into This theory enables us to understand why letter, and on the 15th he paid Dr. Franklin a visit at Passy. On the a sailor on his first voyage recovers from seaevening of the 16th there was a ball at | sickness so much more rapidly than a passenger. The reason is that he is compelled to work, and his circulation being thereby quickened his brain is better supplied with blood than is the brain of the idle passenger. It is the common belief of the seaplimented by hundreds of the first sick person that he obtains temporary relief by emptying his stomach. The facts doctor seems to have been part cularly of the case are that the effort to thus restruck by the attentions of a Mme. de lieve himself throws the blood into his Talairac "who, with lovely freedom and | brain and he thereupon feels better. Those

that while a person is lying down the blood can flow into the brain more readily than when he is in any other position. Knowing the immediate cause of seasickness, we can be at no loss to know how to treat it. Nothing can be clearer than that the recent proposal to treat seasickness Mole, a capital performer. Met at the by the exhibition of bromides in strong Comedie Mr. Franklin and received his | doses is all wrong. The plan of tying a tight bandage around the waist is supported month, after having passed through all | by those who believe that seasickness is due to the mechanical friction of one organ

ty-fours of a sea voyage in their berths fre-



age may be of some little use in compressing certain blood vessels, and thus lessening the drain of blood from the brain. Indeed, there is little doubt that were a man to tie a rope so tightly about his neck as to stop the flow of blood in the veins of the neck he would not be seasick, although it is true that he would die of strangulation and asphyxia-a fact that to the minds of Visiting Passa again, Dr. Franklin some physicians would be an argument against the general use of the remedy. The proper treatment for seasickness is

simply to stand the patient on his head. This would effectually prevent any undue flow of blood from the brain, and would thus render seasickness impossible. It is not necessary that the treatment should be kept up for any great length of time. Twenty-four hours in ordinary cases would Homme Richard drives the Doctor to be sufficient, for by the end of that time the natient would probably become accustomed to the motion of the ship and his

Steamship companies ought to provide sick passengers. When the number of passengers is small they could be seized up by the feet to the mizzen stay before the ship reaches Sandy Hook, but on board most of our large passenger ships it would be found necessary to provide stont spars to be placed fore and aft at an elevation of, say, twenty feet above the deck.



Now that we know how to treat sea-sickness half the terrors of a sea voyage will disappear. Instead of lying in his stateroom or on the deck miserably sick, the passenger will spend his first twenty-four hours at a breezy elevation above the deck. and without a single abdominal pang. True his position may seem a little cramped and tiresome, but this would soon wear off, and his attention would be attracted and his mind occupied by the novel spectacle of the world when viewed from an upside down vent seasickness there can not be the single instance to be seasick. -N. Y. Times. | Sun.

MISS ROSE E. CLEVELAND. The President's Sister and Present Mistress of the White House.

Rose Elizabeth Cleveland was the youngest of nine children born to Richard and Anna Cleveland. Her native home was Fayetteville, N. Y., from whence her parents removed to Clinton when she was & little hamlet near Utica, where her father took charge of the Presbyterian Church in sickness, but the immediate cause of the education of Rose became the mother's life thought and labor. In later years she was sent to Houghton Seminary, where she proved a brilliant pupil, graduating with the highest honors. "Original People" was men would ever trust themselves on the the theme of her graduating essay, her the sea, omitted to supply the vessels of audience pronouncing it a most happy efthe brain with valves. The result is that fort. Miss Rose then became a teacher in the Houghton Seminary, when, after remaining in that position two years, she went to Lafayette, Ind., as principal of the Collegiate Institute in that town. She afterward taught in Pennsylvania at



classes, and proposed to the principal of Houghton Seminary to make the beginning

at her Alma Mater. The latter entering heartily into the arrangement, Miss Cleveland wrote a course judicious persons who spend the first twenof historical lectures, which she delivered that season. As she devoted herself to her quently escape seasickness, for the reason aged mother, she was unable to leave Hol- man. land Patent to pursue her work continuously until after her mother's death in the summer of 1882.

> After this sad event her brothers and sisters naturally expected that she would make her home with one of them, but being of; an independent nature and self-reliant, she preferred to remain in the old home, where she continued to live when not away lecturing until she assumed the exalted position as mistress of the White House. Miss Cleveland will remain in the White House as long as her brother remains a bachelor, but by her own efforts she has created for herself a position among celebrities in literature that will be more endurng than the honor and fame dependent upon the political fortunes of her distinguished prother. If a Mrs. Grover Cleveland should appear at the threshold of the President's mansion. Miss Rose will quietly reopen the loor of the homestead at Holland Patent which she has purchased out of the earnings of her own labor), and resume the work which she reluctantly abandoned for her brother's sake.

THE BURRO. Felicitous Description of a Rocky Mount-

The burro is a condensed jackass. s little all over, except his ears and voice. He has long hair all over his body, four legs, two ears and one tail. As a vocalist the burro stands without a rival. He starts off with a low, sweet, "ohy-he-ohy-he -haw-he-haw-haw-he haw!" and keeps it up until you tremble for his life, and just as you think he will surely stop, or die and get out of misery, he disappoints all your fond expectations by turning on a little more sound, reversing the action and retracting all he has just

A vocal solo rendered by a fully equipped burro is an experience never to be for-



gotten. I have seen strong men moved to tears as they listened to his sweetbur melancholy cadence-because they had no club or battering ram with which to show their appreciation, and soothe their perturbed

The burro can not sing without raising his tail. As his vocal organs limber up, his tail ascends until it is extended in one horizontal straight line, and from the tip of his nose to the tip of his tail he is one continuous, harmonious, exultant wave of

The best way to ride a burro is to hire a do it yourself follow these directions. I've been there.

Place one leg on each side of the thing; then, as your legs may drag, fold them up at the knees. If your knees still drag, unfold your legs and wrap them around the burro three or four times, and hold your feet under your arms. (I used to put mine in my pocket, my feet, not the burre.) Then grasp some of the hair in each hand, notice that the burro goes off alone and for a very short space of time you are left sitting in the sunlight, about three feet above the ground, with your legs wrapped around a hole about the size of a burro; then you retreat rapidly to the ground and sit down with so much determination that you bite your tongue half off and dislocate your hip. In spite of your wounds you insist in talking until everything is blue and smells of brimstone.

It gives a person lots of experience, howposition. That this treatment would pre- programme and climb the burro and carry shadow of doubt, especially when we recol- four-footed- :o is a mule-but we do not lect that the bat, who spends half the year love the mule as we do the burro. The upside down, has never been known in a mule is all hindfooted. - Nemo, in Peck's STABLE MANURE.

An Indispensable Source of Supply for Mb trogenous Matter.

Stable mattire, which is produced upon every farm, is the most ready means of supplying nitrogen; but even | band will present his wife a copy and the value of this depends upon the say: "This is your autobiography, my little girl, and later to Holland Patent, a feed given to the animals. The richer dear." the food in nitrogen, the richer will be the manure in the element, if not 1853. Her father died in that year, leaving | washed out by rains, nor allowed to escape as ammonia. The amount of nitrogen contained in manure can be pretty closely calculated. It is estimated that of every 100 pounds of nitrogen contained in food consumed by animals, seventy-five pounds passes off as urine and solids. To properly nourish an animal of 1,000 pounds weight requires daily at least half a pound of nitrogen. which in one year would amount to about 185 pounds that would pass off, of which 80 pounds would be contained in the urine and 55 in the solds evacuated. a private school for a short time, and then So one animal, well fed, would supply as much nitrogen, if all were saved, as would be contained in 3 600 pounds of ordinary ground bone, if all the urine and solid portions of manure could be saved.

To secure the full amount of nitrogen that comes from animals requires much care and attention as well as expense, which is one reason why so much of it is allowed to go to waste. If all the solid and liqu'd evacuations of animals was saved, it would require the use of gypsum or sulphure acid sprinkled over the manure, m xed with read over the stable floors. Some idea of what is required can be gained from the fact that for the absorption or holding of 135 pounds of nitrogen, the amount estimated to be furnished by a single animal of 1,000 pounds, would require 1,- door about three o'clock one morning. 000 pounds of gypsum, or 500 pounds of sulphuric acid. The manure pile, too, should be dressed with soil if exposed to the sun and weather. If the urine is collected in a cistern it will be well to add three or four pounds of sulphuric acid to every 100 gallons of urine, stirring it thoroughly. The trouble is that comparatively few average farmers have the opportunity of Journal. saving urine, and so it is allowed to go to waste, and amounts to but little in the work of fert lization of the soil, except such as is scattered over the pasturage during the feeding season.—Prof. Yeo-

### VITAL TENACITY.

The Alleged Nine Lives of the Cat-A Difficult Creature to Kill. Of the cat it is commonly said that it has nine lives. By this saying nothing very definite is meant beyond the opinion that under various kinds of death the cat lives much longer than other animals that have to be killed by violent means. When any question is asked of the police or of other persons who have to take the lives of lower animals, they tell you, without exception, according to my experience, that the cat is the most difficult to destroy Pompeli worked off?"-Chicago Tribof all domestic animals, and that it endures accidental blows and falls with an impunity that s quite a distinguish-

ing characteristic. The general impression conveyed in these views is strictly correct up to a certain and well-marked degree. By the lethal death, the value of the life of the cat is found to be, at the least, He three times the worth of the dog. In all the cases I have seen in which the exactest comparisons were made, the cat outlived the dog. A cas and dog of the same ages be ng placed in a lethal chamber. the cat may, with perfect certainty, be predicted to outlive the dog. The lethal chamber being large enough to hold both the cat and dog, the vapor inhaled by the animals being the same. w th every other condition identical, this result, as an experimental truth, may be accepted

w thout eavil. The d fferences, always well marked. are sometimes much longer than would be credible in the absence of the evidence. I have once seen a cat, falling asleep in a lethal chamber in the same period as a dog, remain breathing. literally, nine times longer, for the dog died within five minutes, and the cat not only continued to breathe, in profoundest sleep, for forty-five minutes, but would have been recoverable by simple removal from the vapor into fresh air if it had been removed while advertisement you werevet one act of breathing continued This, however, was exceptional, because the cat in the same lethal atmosphere and Onward" is a glorious sentiment. as the dog does not as a rule, live In putting aside all sordid thoughts of more than thrice as long; i. e., if the gain, and battling for truth and justice dog ceases to breathe in four minutes alone, you elevate your paper, sir. to the cat will cease in from ten to twelve the highest realms of journal sm. minutes after falling asleep.-Dr. R. W. Richardson, in Popular Science Monthly.

## Goldsmith's Grave.

On the north side of the Temple

Church is a plain tomb of stone, hexagonally shaped, and rising very slightly above the ground. On the south prominent c tizen of Posey Count cow-boy to do it for you; but if you must | side of this simple monument runs the legend: "Here lies Oliver Goldsmith." On the north side the inscription is "Born 10th November, 1728; Died 4th April, 1774." The letters are in good preservation; but they might with advantage be cut out more deeply and filled in with metal. Yesterday stray visitors to the tomb-of whom there are many, especially Americans-found close your eyes, speak gently to the burro it tendery decorated with flowers. and off you go. N. B .- You will probably There were roses, carnations, large white water lilies with their long stalks and great wreaths of moss. It is pleasant to find that the obscure and out of-the-way grave of Goldsmith is still known and remembered. Gold- usl accident it put out one of his eyes. smith himself did not exactly make a tortune by h's "Vicar of Wakefield." although—such is the irony of fatedramatic reproductions of mers portions of the masterpiece draw in a season profits which would have made ing in that somewhat austere a mosever, but the next time I will change the Goldsmith rich beyond his wildest dreams of avarice. The recumbent the mountain. A burro is sure-footed, also statue to the east of the tomb is a decayed disgrace to the neighborhood, of horror each year that the Legisla and ought to be e ther restored or clas | tures should no longer stand dly by .carted away .-- St. James' Guzette

PITH AND POINT.

-Book-worms are of use to fish in the forgotten streams of knowledge -

St. Paul Berald. -"A Superior Woman" is the title of a new novel. Every sensible hus-

-It is said that late hours tell on a man. This is especially true if the clock strikes three when he is attempting to get into the house without his better half discovering it. - Boston

-It is claimed that the highest faculty of language is to conceal thought. It may be, but when a man falls over a wheelbarrow in the dark it seems to loose its grip somewhat in that par-ticular.—Toledo Blade.

-A Texan who has lived for years among the cowboys says that many of them are graduates of Eastern colleges. And some persons think a college edueation is of no great benefit to a young

man. - Chicago Times. -Teacher to little girl pupil: "Where are you going, Nellie?" Papa is going to take us to Florida again." "Can you tell what the capital of Florida is?" 'Yes'm. It' the money they get from boarders."-N. Y. Sun.

-No. Themistocles, no; th re isn't much n a name after all. That which you fondly and proudly call an "art cle" is just as liable to go into the waste-basket as that which the managing editor call "stuff" is dead certa n to go into the paper. - Burdette.

-A Kentucky girl was struck by ightning while dressing for her wedding. She recovered in time for the ceremony, and less than six months afterward her happy husband thought that a similar experience had befallen him when he came softly in at the front -Somerville Journal.

-Mrs. Sapphira Coon, of Smiler-ville, Ky., obtained a patent on an attachment whereby a woman may hold twelve extra clothes-pins in her mouth. and at the same time keep an animated conversation with the woman in the next yard, thereby saving hours of valuable time. - Louisville Courier-

-Mother: "Always say 'please." Bobby, when you ask for anything. Never forget to say 'please,' even to the servants." Father (getting ready to go down town) .- "Yes, Robert, my son, bear in mind what your mother has told you, and always say 'please'. It's a little word, my boy, but full of meaning, and the use of it marks the gentleman. Now. wife, my overcoat and hat, and be quick about it."-N.

Erudite grocer (balancing a can of peaches in his hand): "My dear madame, did you know that we really knew nothing about canning fruit and vegetables until the ruins of Pompeli were uncovered, and splendid specimens were recovered. canned over twenty centuries ago? Snappish lady customer: "No. I didn't know it. But I did know your canned goods were very old. How long before you will have your stock from

PLACING AN ADVERTISEMENT. An Editorial Oasis That Turned Out to be

STRANGER (to Country Editor) .- 1 dropped in this morning to see you in regard to placing an advertisement in-COUNTRY EDITOR (rubbing his hands).

-Yes, sir; be seated, sir STRANGER.-I like your paper. ! like its principles, and the bold stand it takes on the subject of Prohibition.

COUNTRY EDITOR .- You will find our rates for advertising as low as-STRANGER. - I like its independence. its attitude respecting the sacredness of the Sabbath, its fight for the poor and lowly, and its fearless denunciation of the rich and mighty, its-COUNTRY EDITOR .- Yes, sir. An ad.

placed in our paper will be read by STRANGER.-In excluding from your columns, sir, everything of a sensational nature, or that can not be read

by every member of the nousehold

without bringing the mantling blush of shame, you set an example, sir, to the newspapers of this country that can not but bear fruit, and -COUNTRY EDITOR. -Well, about that STRANGER.-The mission of your journal, sir, is a noble one. "I pward

and-COUNTRY EDITOR. - About how much space will your advertisement occupy? STRANGER.-Well. I am not quite prepared to say this morning. I happened to be passing through your beautiful little village, and I thought I

would step in and get your rates. If von will kindly state in your next issue that Mr. Obadiah R. Tomlinson, a spent a few hours in town last week and made us a pleasant call, and send me a marked copy of the paper, I will be much ooliged to you, sir. Good morning.-Puck.

## Toy Cannon.

A large boy in Chicago owned a toycannon. His father disapproved of the toy, and, on leaving home to be gone over the Fourth of July, locked up the cannon, so his son could not get it on Independence Day. The boy broke in the door, secured the cannon, and was firing it in fine fashion when by the usburned the other seriously, and marked his whole face for I fe. The father, on returning home, vowed that he would have been less unhappy had the son been killed, and the boy, convalescphere, has an opportunity to contem-plate the penalt es which Nature as-sesses. There is so much of this sort